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Will Please Mildly
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The China Mail.

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CORONA
TYPEWRITER
FOR TRAVELLING.
—
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
—
HONG KONG.

March 31, 1920, Temperature 71°

Rainfall 0.04 inch

Humidity 92.

March 31, 1921, Temperature 54°

No. 17,913.

三拜禮

號一廿月三年十二百九千一

HONGKONG

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1920.

日二十月 申庚次歲年九國民華中

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BUSINESS NOTICES

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ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS,
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Founders, Motor Boat Builders.
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SOLE AGENTS FOR "KELVIN MOTORS".
Motors from 12 H.P. to 100 H.P. new in stock also spare parts.
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Easy to use and entirely supersedes the
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SPECIAL LADIES' SALOON
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Rasier's Service to the China Mail)

TERRIBLE BLOODLET.

ANOTHER IRISH CRIME.

March 26.
The circumstances attending the murder of Mr. Bell, the resident magistrate of County Dublin, recall a "red-neck" crime. The man in which the victim was riding from his residence the morning had just reached a stopping-place when half a dozen men suddenly sprang to their feet and dived at Bell, who was carrying a newspaper. Simultaneously a number of men upstairs descended carrying revolvers. All hustled Bell from the car to the pavement where they hid him with bullets. The body lay in a pool of blood. All the assailants escaped.

PRINCE'S TOUR.

March 26.
The Prince has arrived at Barbados with the Prince of Wales aboard. When nearing port a marine gunner fell overboard and was drowned in the rough sea, despite a prolonged search that was made. The Prince attended the funeral service in the forenoon. The voyage was otherwise uneventful.

GERMAN SITUATION.

March 26.
The resignation of the cabinet was due to the pressure of the labour federation, which has been most discontented since the government returned from Stuttgart. An out-going member of the cabinet stated that the coalition parties would continue to co-operate. Furthermore labour would be given a strong voice in shaping the new cabinet.

THE IRISH BILL ON.

March 29.
The second reading of the fourth Home Rule Bill, as it is officially described, the Bill for the better government of Ireland, opened in the quietest way. The House was not excited. Interest in the debate mainly centres in the expected duel to-morrow between Asquith and Lloyd George. The division is expected on March 31. Special precautions have been taken to meet the contingency of Sinn Fein outrages at Westminster.

DESTRUCTIVE STORMS IN U.S.

March 29.
A series of tornadoes is reported in north-eastern Illinois, parts of Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, Indiana, Wisconsin, Georgia, and Alabama. Many were killed and injured, and thousands made homeless. The storms caused millions of dollars damage.

THE COAL MINERS.

LONDON, March 29.
After the conference between the government and the miners' executive, Mr. Hodges, the miners' secretary, stated that the government had now offered twenty per cent. on the gross earnings, excluding the Sankey and war wage, with a guaranteed minimum flat rate of two shillings a shift for all workers over eighteen years old, of a shilling for those of 16 to 18, and of ninepence for those under sixteen, to date from March 12.

HOPE OF A SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, March 26.
It is now hoped the coal crisis is passing. A conference of the miners' federation this morning authorised the executive to continue negotiations, thus agreeing to consider the percentage principle of a wage advance as against the flat-rate basis to which they have hitherto adhered. The executive had another meeting with the Premier this afternoon, whereafter, the miners' secretary announced that the Government would be making a new offer on Monday.

LONDON, March 29.
The miners' conference decided on a ballot on the coalfields on the question of accepting the government's new offer alternatively to a strike.

ANOTHER ENGLISH STRIKE.

LONDON, March 29.
The United Vehicle Workers have intimated that all English bus concerns have the intention to strike at midnight on April 3 owing to the unsatisfactory reply to their demand for a ten-shilling increase.

NEW TURKISH CABINET.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 26.
Salih Pasha's cabinet has resigned. Damadferid Pasha has been requested to form another.

NEW IRISH COMMANDANT.

LONDON, March 29.
In the House of Commons, Lloyd George, in announcing the appointment of Sir Nevill Macready to the Irish command in succession to General Shaw, whose retirement is impending, said the government believed the appointment of Macready, who had remarkable powers of organisation, and exceptional judgment and tact, would strengthen the administration of the law in Ireland.

REPRESSION IN IRELAND.

LONDON, March 29.
Replying to a question in Parliament, Lloyd George declined to give an undertaking that there would be no deportations or arrests in Ireland except under ordinary law, pending the passage of the Irish Bill. He declared that the government would take all steps in their power to perform their first duty of protecting the lives of Irish citizens. (Cheers) Replying to Mr. Devlin, he emphasised that as long as the present terrorism and intimidation existed in Ireland, it would be absolutely impossible to get the evidence necessary to bring the arrested men to trial. "As long as eye-witnesses to crimes with which they did not in the least sympathise were prevented by gross intimidation from giving evidence against the criminals, the government must resort to abnormal measures."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Rasier's Service to the China Mail.)

THE UNREST IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, March 26th.
Heavy fighting is taking place between German Communists and Government troops near the frontier. The authorities are immediately sending troops to the eastern district and calling up reservists as a precautionary measure, as it is anticipated that the Reds may cross the frontier to procure foodstuffs. It is reported that the newspapers are adversely commenting on the fact that a German newspaper has been existing in the Zuidere for three days unchallenged. One journal points out that it was no wonder if the Allies suspected the Dutch of favouring the efforts of the German Marines to kidnap the Crown Prince from Wieringen.

PARIS, March 26th.
It is reported that 3,500 field guns have been found by the Allied Commission in the vicinity of Berlin. Altogether twelve thousand aeroplanes, with 5,000 intact, have been discovered throughout Germany, whereas under the Peace Treaty Germany should not have more than 500 3-in. guns and no aeroplanes are allowed. These discoveries, coupled with other information in the possession of the French authorities, has aroused suspicion as to Germany's intentions. In French circles where it is pointed out that Germany has hitherto failed to take any steps to reduce the army to 100,000 within the time limit, which expires within a fortnight, while little has been done towards the fulfilment of other clauses of the Treaty, the time limit for which has already expired. French circles believe that Germany's object is to gain time, hoping eventually, wholly or partially, to evade the obligations.

BRUSSELS, March 25th.
The Chancellor denies the reports that a warrant has been issued for General Ludendorff's arrest.

The meeting of the National Assembly, fixed for March 25th, has been indefinitely postponed until the situation clears. A message from Kiel states that the naval units have deposited all their officers, including the new chief of the station. The appointments were filled up by deckhands who are members of the Republican Officers' League and are accepting orders from the Civil Government.

LONDON, March 25th.
The Berlin Government has negotiated a twenty-four hour armistice with the Reds in the Ruhr region, and it is renewable daily.

The Reds were previous to the armistice advancing steadily, their guns being audible in Holland. Government troops were digging entrenchments.

It is reported that the new Cabinet formed is composed entirely of Social Democrats of the Centre party, including Herr Bauer, as Chancellor, Herr Cuno, ex-Director of the Hamburg-American Line, as Finance Minister, and Herr Muller, the Socialist, as Foreign Minister. A semi-official statement from Coburg of March 25th states that all communication with Gotha has been cut off. The Reichswehr losses in the recent fighting at Gotha were 10 killed and 34 wounded; the Revolutionary casualties were over a thousand.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE.

LONDON, March 25th.
A telegram from Washington states that it is understood that while President Wilson's Note with reference to Turkey, which he is despatching shortly, favours the expulsion of the Turks from Constantinople, it also suggests that the question should be left open until Russia is able to participate in the discussion. Armenia should be given all the possible territory with an outlet to the sea.

The Note opposes the possession by any Government of a paramount interest in the development of any part of Turkish territory. It is believed that this refers to the Italian occupation of Adalia. Furthermore, the Note does not support the British occupation (sic). The Mohammedan world would resent the expulsion of the Turks from Constantinople.

BRITISH MINERS.

LONDON, March 26th.
It transpired to-day that the Premier's letter to the miners called last night contained a section, which was omitted, stating that the Premier was ready to receive the executive of the Federation. Consequently, the leaders are conferring with the Government, and negotiations are proceeding.

LATER.
At to-day's meeting with the miners, Mr. Lloyd George made a slightly modified offer, based on the percentage principle and guaranteeing a minimum increase of 15 sh. a day, instead of the flat-rate principle. Subsequently the Miners' Conference discussed the offer and adjourned.

IRISH FINANCE.

LONDON, March 26th.
A Treasury statement, outlining the financial provisions of the new Home Rule Bill, shows that after deducting the Irish contribution of £18,000,000 for Imperial expenditure the revenue of the Irish Parliament will amount to £28,500,000 and the expenditure to £21,250,000.

Armed raiders attacked a police hut at Gortallen, Kerry, in the night, using paraffin bombs and rifles. Six policemen offered resistance to the raiders for two hours and did not surrender until the hut was set on fire, and three of them were wounded. The attackers then rushed in and then made off with the ammunition.

CANADA'S NAVY.

OTTAWA, March 28th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Dillan, the Minister of Naval Affairs, has announced that Canada accepts Great Britain's offer of one light-cruiser and two destroyers, and will continue the Canadian Navy on a pro-para basis, but the adoption of a permanent naval policy has been deferred until after the Imperial Conference.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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IDEAL FOR GENERAL SPORTS USE.

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ALSO A CHOICE SELECTION OF
— PUGGARREES —
\$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

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SPECIALISTS IN MEN'S WEAR
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

Adds, Subtracts, Multiplies, Divides.

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Compact and easy to use.

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CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

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Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS for Summer
Latest Style.
Prices to suit all purses.
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NOTICES.

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Public Auctions**VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY**
be sold in one lot by Public
Auction on**TUESDAY,**the 6th day of April, 1920, at
3 o'clock p.m. at his Sales Rooms at
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Victoria, Hongkong.By Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

The Property Consists of:

All that piece or parcel of ground
situate at Victoria Hongkong, registered
in the Land Office as Section D. of In-
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structions from Messrs. THORSEN
& Co., to sell by Public Auction
on**TUESDAY, the 15th May, 1920,**
at 3 p.m.at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
The Steamer "DAGMAR"as she now lies in the Menam River,
Bangkok, with all her machinery, gear
and appurtenances, etc.

1457 tons gross Reg.

981 tons net Reg.

1800 tons deadweight capacity on
17 feet mean draft. Speed 10 knots.This Steamer went ashore in the
Gulf of Siam, was salvaged, and towed to
Bangkok, where she was dry-docked
and patched up.Inspection orders on application to
the East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Bangkok.
The Steamer to be at purchaser's risk
after fall of hammer, when purchase
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

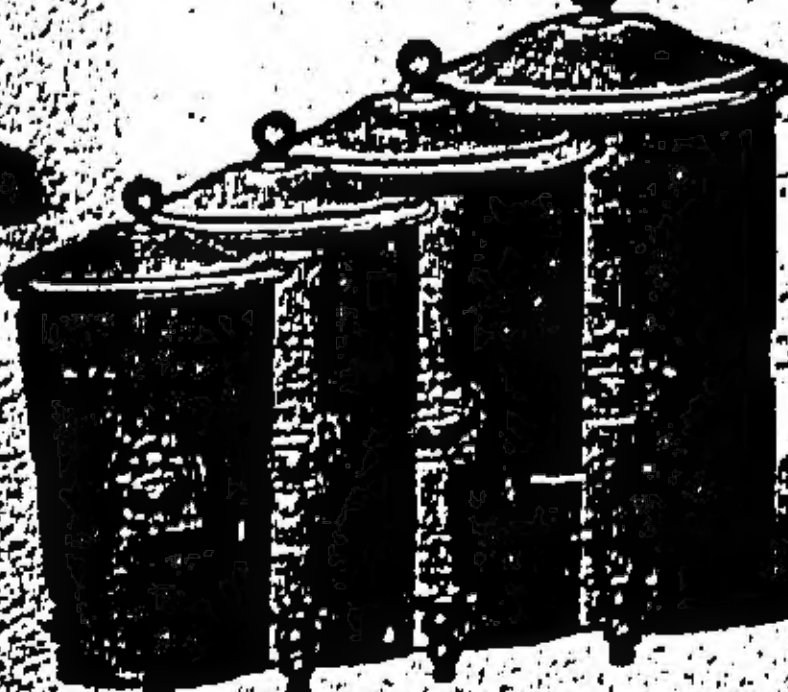
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From VENICE, PENANG &
SINGAPORE.CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are
being landed at their risk into the Go-
downs of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.,
at Kowloon, whence and/or from the
wharves delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded
unless notice to the contrary be given
before.No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the
1st prox. will be subject to rent.
All claims against the steamer must
be presented to the Underwriter on or
before the 15th prox. or they will
not be recognized.All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns
where they will be examined on the
31st prox. at 10 a.m.No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, March 26, 1920.

Just arrived
a large assortment of
FILTERS
1, 3 Gallons up to 4 gallons

G. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.

Nos. 20 & 21 Des Voeux Road Central.

Established 1890

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HOW TO AVOID INFANTILE
AILMENTS.When there are diseases prevalent in
the season, it is the most dangerous to
Infants and as Great Care must be
taken in feeding them with proper
food otherwise they would give their
Mothers a lot of trouble. To avoid
the trouble is to feed them with LACTO-
TOGEN which resembles human milk.
It is easily digested and promotes
healthy appetite. It keeps the Infants
thriving and free from all infantile
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JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

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Hongkong, March 20, 1920.

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THERAPION No.1

THERAPION No.2

THERAPION No.3

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The advertisement displays three distinct cigarette brands:

- The Globe:** A rectangular pack featuring a globe illustration and the text "The Globe" and "MANUFACTURED BY CANTON MARLBOROUGH TOBACCO".
- The Imperial:** A cylindrical tin with a detailed landscape scene and the text "THE IMPERIAL" and "CANTON MARLBOROUGH TOBACCO".
- The Raven:** A rectangular pack with a raven perched on a branch and the text "THE RAVEN CIGARETTES", "20", and "MANUFACTURED BY CANTON MARLBOROUGH TOBACCO".

ROBERT PORTER & SON'S BULL DOG BRAND GUINNESS' STOUT

PINTS per case of 8 dozen \$30.
per dozen \$3.80
SPLITS per case of 12 dozen \$32.
per dozen \$2.75

SOLE AGENTS—
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TEL. 616.

Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

Unrivalled selection of LADIES WHITE SHOES

Canvas, Suede, Kid, Buckskin

Prices from \$4.75 upwards

BIRTHS.

LUNT.—On March 19, at Peking, to Mr. and Mrs. Carol Prescott Lunt, a son.
MOLONY.—On March 21, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Molony, a daughter, Kathleen Rosina Mary.
ROSE.—On March 23, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Rose, a daughter.
AITCHISON.—On March 24, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Aitchison, a son.
BARNES.—On March 25, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Barnes, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BOND-TRUEMAN.—On March 20, at Shanghai, William Charles Bond, of Liverpool, to Laura Kathleen Trueman, daughter of Major and Mrs. T. E. Trueman, of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

SCHELLENBERG.—On March 18, at Yokohama, F. Martin Schellenberg, of Sulzer, Rudolph & Co.
LEMON.—On March 21, at Shanghai, Charles Arthur Lemon, of Melbourne, Australia, aged 49 years.
WILEY.—On March 21, at Shanghai, Goldie Emma, beloved wife of William Wiley, aged 24 years.
HUTCHISON.—On March 22, at Shanghai, of pneumonia, John Duffon Hutchison in his 65th year.
LITTLE.—On March 22, at Shanghai, Alma Hope, aged 14 months, beloved infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Carter.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1930.

A MODEL HOUSE COMPANY.

Hongkong tenants who may read the report of the Shanghai Land Investment Company's annual meeting on March 25 will do so with feelings of envy. They will inwardly acclaim those Shanghai directors, and draw comparisons. Speaking of the shortage of houses, Chairman E. C. Pearce said: "During the year we were approached by certain firms on the

question of building houses to accommodate the junior members of their staffs. After considerable negotiation we now hope to come to an agreement with a number of important firms to erect detached and semi-detached four and five room houses on our Jessfield Estate No. 21. If the negotiations now in progress are successfully concluded, a start will be made on 43 of these houses, which will be let to the firms interested, on a 25 years lease at rents which, while giving us a fair return on our money, are reasonable for the well built up-to-date houses which are to be provided. The scheme promises to be very popular and already applications have been received from a sufficient number of additional firms to make a second scheme possible.

Your Directors have realized that the housing problem, especially for the young married man, is critical. The commercial welfare of Shanghai demanded that some steps should be taken to meet the situation and we are of the opinion that the arrangements we have arrived at are the best fitted to give lasting satisfaction to both landlord and tenant, and that we cannot utilize our reserves in a better way than this, which, while meeting a great public need gives us a fair return on our capital guaranteed over a number of years. And after that—just imagine it, you Hongkong tenants—he proceeded to deal with rumours that their rents were considerably lower than they need be. He didn't admit this, but was willing to explain and apologise for such lowness as might be. It sounds like a dream, one of those pleasant dreams that are spoiled by the feeling that presently you will wake up and know for sure it was only a dream. He said they preferred to have their property fully and constantly let, rather than have some empty and some at an increased rent. He said: "From 1914 to 1918 no considerable increases in Chinese rents were imposed—during these years the business of the small shopkeeper (a class who occupy a large number of our houses) was far from prosperous. The less wealthy members of the Chinese community were suffering from the ever increasing cost of living and the time was certainly not opportune for any general and considerable increase in rent. It must be remembered that the classes I am speaking of have no real or permanent tie to Shanghai, and when times are bad it takes little to drive them out of Shanghai into their native places in the country, a very undesirable occurrence so far as our

interests are concerned. During 1918 conditions materially improved—labour was demanding higher wages and the small shopkeeper reaped a corresponding benefit. We took advantage of this and from the second month of 1919 we increased the majority of our Chinese rents by amounts which show a total increase for 1919 over 1918 of Tls. 13,000 and as conditions remained still good during 1919 we made an advance for the 12th month of 1919 which will give a further increase for 1920 of Tls. 35,000. These two taken together are an increase of 15 1/2 per cent. on our Chinese rents.

Our policy with foreign properties is substantially the same, though of course the existence of leases makes the possible increases somewhat irregular, the total amounts of increases for foreign property are, however, for 1919 Tls. 26,000 over 1918 and for 1920 Tls. 26,000 over 1919. From what I have said, it will I think be plain to you that although we play for safety, our policy is progressive. To which we say, Hear, hear, and wish it were so, here, here.

ADVERSARIA.

Our attention is directed to the fact that the Hon. Mr. Pollock is advertising his house "Burrington" at 128, the Peak as being let furnished; that he is the same Mr. Pollock who has views on the Housing Problem; and that he bars all tenants other than a "married couple without children." Is this moral? The country may need more soldiers by and by, and if married couples are to have no children, who is to produce them? Tut-tut. "Burrington" is a meaningless sort of name, anyway. May we suggest that the house were better known as "Kinderdervoten?"

Looking at the fruits of the world war, Kipling also is pessimistic about human nature, and has produced a poem in which "Gods of the Copy-book Maxims" triumph over the "Gods of the Market Place." He suggests that the great majority of mankind are fools who do not learn by experience. He does not believe in dreams of peace, or woman's suffrage, or in making life easier and pleasanter for our drudges, because "as it will be in the future, it was at the birth of man." There are only four things certain since the large Primates began. That the dog returns to his vomit and the sow returns to her mire and the burnt fool's barbed finger goes wabbling back to the fire. Isn't he sweet?

A newspaper has reported that a policeman in Court said that a party in a case was drunk. Said party, denying that this was ever said in Court, interviews editor, who takes the extraordinary course of saying that his reporter had the story from a reporter of the China Mail. Party invades the China Mail office, where the situation is patiently explained to him. Conversation something very like this ensues.

It does not matter where the paper that published it got it. It is responsible. If you are sure the policeman never said it, sue the paper that said he said it for five thousand dollars. But you'd better sue the depositions or the policeman first. It might have been said without you hearing it.

But I wasn't drunk. No one says you were. Yes, the policeman did. Well, if he did, why worry us? You have no case. What he said was privileged. Privileged? Do you think that your reporter is privileged to say what he likes about a gentleman? No. But the policeman is. A policeman can say in court what a newspaper cannot.

I'm going to see Mr. Pollock and the Colonial Secretary. Sure, Go ahead. It has nothing to do with us. But your reporter said it. No, he didn't. The other editor says he did. What does that matter? Our reporter doesn't exist. Yes, he does. I've seen him and spoken to him about it. He doesn't exist in law, as regards your case. Unless—wait a moment—it was in the China Mail. If it was in the China Mail, and wasn't true, and has done you damage, sue the China Mail as well. Sue both papers.

But it wasn't in the China Mail. Well, why worry us? We are busy. Because the other paper got it from your reporter. You have no business to know that. It does not matter to you whence it was got. The law is that the editor who publishes it is responsible, no matter whence he got it.

Is that so? Then I'll sue him. Sure. Go ahead. If you get the \$5,000, you can stand us a drink. I will. I won't drink, and I want justice.

The paper didn't say you were drunk. It said a policeman said you were. Can't you see the difference? But he didn't say it. You can't be sure of that, unless he himself denies it, and it is not on the depositions. If he admits it, you've no case. He had a right to say it, and the paper had a right to report it. He hadn't, for I wasn't. And so on, and so on, until we had to sit Trotter on him and drive him out. Newspaper work in this Colony is funnier than feeding pearls on rice.

Those readers who read through the Chamber of Commerce long report of the Chamber of Commerce meeting will not require us to add anything, for we have dealt exhaustively with every topic in it. And those who didn't read it cannot be interested anyway, so why go over the ground again for them?

Our cadet service is said to be the most democratic in the world, as anyone from a board-school boy to a Peer can get in by getting the requisite number of marks in the examination. Perhaps that is the explanation of the things that have made us so rough on it—too many Peers in it. Seriously of course, our jeers have been directed less at the class than the system. The method of putting a youngster in charge of various very different departments in succession does not make for the best public service. Ultimately it may make wise and experienced men of the youths so favoured, but there are some public services so important in themselves that they should not be used as training schools. Here, ever, there is probably no system and no class that could satisfy us.

The Government is having further trouble among the police. We recommend all the higher officials to go and see "The World Adrift" at the Coronet. It is impossible for police to be paid on a profit-sharing basis, but the point of the picture is that it is possible for employers to show more generosity than they do. All the argument in the world could not persuade us that our Hongkong police would be overpaid if they were paid a little more. Judging by statements made during an earlier trouble, the local Government has no power in this matter, but must refer it to London. If that is so, it is amazing, absurd, and wrong. It is so ridiculous, indeed, that we find it a tax upon our faith. If we were not so lavish in our departments, it would not look so bad.

Shanghai is pointing out that Matheson Lang, an actor at least as high in the profession as Macie Tempest, did not raise prices. He did well. The Russian Opera, charging \$6 and \$8, made a failure. People might pay these prices for one night, but not throughout a lengthy stay. Shanghai is wise in advance. It is understood that the high prices have not increased the Tempest Company's takings in Hongkong.

They have begun to think at Shanghai. This may lead to great things. At present, of course, they haven't had much practice, and we mustn't expect too much. A Shanghai paper, discussing Irish affairs, says: "Judging by the history of the British Empire as a whole, Englishmen are not instinctively tyrannical." Judging by history as a whole (and including that of the British Empire) all men are instinctively tyrannical. Englishmen are men. Therefore Englishmen are instinctively tyrannical, Q.E.D.

The Shanghai paper referred to thinks that repression in Ireland dates from the Dublin rebellion of that dreadful Easter in war time; but it doesn't. It began much farther back. It was not "instituted during the war," it was already a long-standing and long resented institution. It is the riddle of the hen and the egg again. Which came first? Repression must have followed something to be repressed, but not necessarily the same something. Repression breeds resistance and crime. Crime breeds more repression. And so on, ad infinitum and ad nauseum.

A Mr. J. Swinburne is credited in some "sayings of the day" with this: "I have never come across any good work done by women." By a curious coincidence, it happens that we have never come across any good work done by Mr. J. Swinburne. Who is he, anyway?

Those chaps on the Automobile Association are unreasonably doctored. They admit that their chauffeurs have to drive them over "death-trap" roads, that they have to have "character books" and licences, that the supply of them is scarce, and yet they feel

very strongly that the wages at present being paid to chauffeurs are much too high. So are prices, so is exchange, so is nearly everything except morality and the spirit of altruism.

As there appears to exist in Hongkong at least one (anonymous) witness who considers our telephone system and administration the best ever, we depart from our usual custom of not repeating or paraphrasing what has been sufficiently well said, in order to call attention to the fact that Mr. H. Percy Smith complained to the Chamber of Commerce about it, and that the Chamber of Commerce replied that there is "undoubtedly" reason to complain. We have never said it is the worst telephone system in the world, because in Bolsharusia, or Paraguay, or Van Diemen's Land, it is possible that there may be a worse one. We must insist, however, that in spite of the latest (anonymous) testimony, it is (1) not the best in the world, and (2) that the first steamship leaving here for anywhere has a good chance of taking us to where there is a better one. We are willing to admit even that it is worth preserving in the Museum. It should feel at home there.

We must arrange autocratic with the Dutch consul, household about getting the spare room at Amoyenon swept out and made ready for the British consul of a neighbouring port. A story has just reached us indicating that, like many others of his kidney, he is getting too big for his boots.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 5s. 3d.

Goods by the Tamba Maru remaining undelivered after to-morrow became subject to rent.

Reductions in the rate of Star Ferry monthly tickets become effective to-morrow. They will be gladly hailed by Kowloonites.

Rent on undelivered cargo by the s.s. "Innsbruck" becomes due from to-morrow. All claims must be presented by April 15.

The programme at Repulse Bay Hotel during the holidays is a concert on good Friday, dances on Saturday and Monday, and concerts on Sunday.

The Imports and Exports Office will be entirely closed on Friday but will be open till noon on Saturday and Monday. The Exchange Banks get three days holiday.

According to instructions from the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Copenhagen, Mr. Karsten Larsson has been appointed Acting Consul for Denmark at Hongkong.

The "Emperor of Japan" is to be present at the launching of the battleship Matsui at the Yokosuka naval yard in May. The new battleship has a displacement of 35,000 tons and will be the largest unit in the Japanese navy. The keel of the Amagi, a 45,000 ton battle cruiser, will be laid in October.

Eight Chinese, six boys and two men were this morning brought before Mr. Hutchison charged with breaking into Messrs Toyah and Co's store at No. 147 Queen's Road East and stealing a large quantity of felt hats and glass trays. They denied the charge and were remanded for a week.

The Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association reports that during February the production of cotton yarn amounted to 166,969 bales, an increase of 10,341 bales over January of this year and of 20,122 bales over February last year. The increase was mainly in finer yarns, exceeding No. 20.

Mrs. and the Misses Woods have done well at Swatow, teaching the new dances nearly every night at private residences. They are staying on for the Masonic Ball on April 3, and coming back here on April 7. They will resume their classes here, but expect to leave Hongkong again on April 27.

Two Chinese, a man and a woman, were this morning charged before Mr. R. O. Hutchison with the unlawful possession of some sticks of dynamite. The man denied all knowledge of the dynamite, whilst the woman admitted possessing it, but said she did not know what it was. The Police said both the defendants were fishing boat people. The dynamite was found in their fishing boat. The male defendant was discharged, whilst the woman was convicted and fined \$20. The dynamite was confiscated.

"WALLA-VALLAS" double-cross the harbour but never double-cross you. Phone No. 3519.

MARINE COURT ENQUIRY.

FAU SANG AMENITIES.

At the Marine Court this morning a Marine Court of enquiry, composed of Capt. Basil Taylor, R.N. (President), Lt. Commander G. C. Crookshank, R.N.H.M.S. Cairo, M. A. J. Harley, s.s. Empress of Asia, Mr. A. Munro, s.s. Japan, and Mr. W. J. Barkus, s.s. Sinking sat to enquire into charges of absence without leave against Mr. C. J. Kirkpatrick of the s.s. Fau Sang. Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. G. R. Haywood, appeared for the defence, while Mr. E. A. Davidson watched the case on behalf of Messrs Jardine Matheson and Co., agents of the Fau Sang. Mr. F. J. Gill, master of the Fau Sang, said that 7.30 a.m. on March 12 when he went on board, the ship lying in Harbour, the Chief Engineer reported to him that he had had trouble with the second engineer; the latter had refused to sail on the ship. He sent for Mr. Kirkpatrick and asked him for his reason. Defendant said the Chief Engineer had insulted him and he would not go on the ship. The ship was to have sailed at 10 a.m. Witness tried to persuade the defendant to change his mind, but without success. Witness told the defendant the matter could be settled before the Consul at Saigon, but the defendant was obstinate. He then gave the defendant strict orders not to leave the vessel. The defendant insisted on leaving the ship, saying he had no intention of sailing on her. The defendant went on the bridge, gangway and went ashore in a sampan. Witness then came ashore and reported the matter to the Superintendent. The defendant did not take his things away from the ship. Witness had to get another second engineer, which took him 4 1/2 hours and the vessel sailed at 12.30 p.m. He logged the second engineer as a deserter.

By Mr. Davidson:—When the defendant refused to sail he (defendant) said he would on no account sail on the vessel.

By Lt. Commandr. Crookshank: The second engineer was not under the influence of liquor.

By Mr. Jenkin: The defendant said he refused to sail on the ship until he had seen the Marine Superintendent. He did not suggest that the second engineer's going away was the sole reason for the ship being delayed 4 1/2 hours. He also lost his first officer on the same morning but he had replaced that officer by 10.15 a.m. whereas he had replaced the second engineer by 12.15 p.m.

Mr. Jenkin proceeded to put questions with regard to the incident over the mate but Capt. Taylor said they were not trying that case and no questions on that point need be put. Mr. Jenkin then requested that a note be made regarding his being stopped from putting questions.

Mr. S. M. Thomson, chief engineer of the Fau Sang, said that about 11.30 p.m. on March 11, he went into the Chief Officer's room. Others there were a lady friend of the Chief Officer and the second engineer. They had a friendly conversation on different subjects—Canton, sketching on the deck in Saigon, etc. The second engineer and he had a quarrel over a sketch of a Diesel engine. Each called the other a fool. Witness got angry because the second engineer told him he had drawn a diagram of a Diesel engine on the deck, of which he (witness) knew nothing. He told defendant he was a "bluff" and the defendant challenged him to a fight. Witness said they would get a pair of "cargo clusters" and settle the matter on deck. The defendant then calmed down like a lamb. The chief officer and the second engineer had about four drinks each when he was in the room. The next morning, he received a chit from the defendant, saying that he was going ashore to report the previous night's incident. Witness went down to the engine room and found that certain parts of the engines were "stone cold."

During the argument, defendant said he would not sail on the ship and he told the Captain so. The Captain said "Well Kirkpatrick, you know what it means. It's desertion." The defendant said he could not help it. He gave no real or definite reason for going ashore. The defendant had his gear all packed and he was fully dressed for going ashore, when witness, who had been up all the previous night, saw him that morning.

By Mr. Jenkin: The chit was an excuse for going ashore, but it was not a definite reason. The row of the previous night was not worth talking about. He (witness) was very easy going.

Mr. J. A. Lindsay, second officer of the "Fau Sang" said that on the morning of March 12 at 5.45 a.m. the second engineer woke him up and asked him if he could take his boxes up. He asked him the reason and the defendant said that he was leaving the ship over a row he had had with the chief engineer. He tried to persuade the defendant not to leave, but finally the defendant left. Mr. Kirkpatrick was quite sober.

Mr. C. J. Kirkpatrick, in the box, said he had been in the mercantile marine for 2 years. Before that he had been chief artificer engineer in the Navy. He produced a number of letters as to his status and his character. For 2 1/2 years during the war he held at commission as engineer in the Royal Australian Navy. This naval certificate had gone home in connection with his gratuity. On the night of March 11 he was in the chief officer's cabin. The chief officer's girl as there. The chief engineer behaved so unbecomingly to the girl that he roused the chief's ire. The chief engineer then went on to say that everyone was a fool except himself. He also referred to a system for breaking the bank at Macao, but witness showed him that he was wrong. The next morning he finished his watch at 8 a.m. and not being relieved by the chief he sent him a chit. He decided that it would be better for him to leave the ship as there was bound to be trouble. He asked the Captain's permission to go ashore but this was refused. He then left without permission.

The Court ordered defendant's certificate to be suspended for two months.

UNIVERSITY DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL SOCIETY.

AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO MISS MARIE TEMPEST.

Yesterday afternoon "The Tyranny of Examinations" was forgotten and the students of the University thoroughly enjoyed themselves at the reception given in honour of Miss Marie Tempest. This function was a great success, and every one was pleased with the proceedings. H. E. The Governor, Sir Reginald Stubbs, K.C.M.G., is a Vice-President of the Society, and was present. Amongst others to be seen in the audience, in addition to Prof. and Mrs. Jordan, who kindly lent rooms in the Vice-Chancellor's residence for the reception, were Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Lo Chung Shu, Rev. Dr. T. W. Pearce and Professors Middleton-Smith, Wright, Brashay, Brown, and Redmond.

A very good programme had been arranged, and this included not only examples of Chinese music, but songs in Mandarin, Cantonese and Siamese. A very amusing little sketch was given by three Chinese girls, and Miss Tempest hugely pleased the students by singing in French and in English.

The feature of the proceedings was a presentation of two addresses, one in Chinese and the other in English to Miss Tempest. Summoning to her aid her well-known talents she replied in such a manner as to convince the students that their efforts had not been wasted. Prof. Jordan in a few simple words thanked, on behalf of the University Dramatic and Musical Society, H. E. The Governor and Miss Tempest for so kindly attending this reception.

"Were it not for the tyranny of Examinations, we should have been delighted to place before you an act from 'The Gods of the Mountain,'—if only in testimony of our deep appreciation of your most encouraging visit. We trust, however, that the few items we have ventured to submit, have proved of interest, at least from the point of view of local colour and novelty."

The words are quoted from the address which was presented. The address was very nicely bound up in leather and in addition to this English address there was presented a scroll filled with Chinese characters which was also read out to Miss Tempest and which assured her of the admiration of the Members of the Society for her art and herself.

The last item of the programme was a performance by three Chinese girls—the Misses E. and M. Lo and Miss S. H. Ng. Their English was faultless and reflected the greatest credit upon themselves and St. Stephen's Girls School where they have been educated.

Mr. Mustapha Bin Osman, who appears to be the leading light in the University Dramatic and Musical Society, had the honour of reading the address presented to Miss Tempest. "One of the aims of this Society," he explained, "is to encourage the production of standard plays and dramas, and to foster the development of native talent. A first step in this direction was the representation of two of Lord Dunsany's plays 'The Gods of the Mountain' and 'The Tents of the Arabs' and we cherish the hope that we may, in the near future, produce anglicized settings of the more outstanding Chinese dramas."

Their hope is justified after hearing the praise which Miss Tempest bestowed upon Mr. Sinclair and the performers of yesterday afternoon. Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Mackintosh, Registrar of the University, were mainly responsible for the last effort and they have both of them spoken highly of the ability of the students.

Miss Tempest made a very charming speech in acknowledgment of the presentation of the addresses. She encouraged the members of the Society by assuring them that the stage has a very noble role to fill, and that it can elevate as well as entertain an audience. This clever actress explained how much she loved her work, and also how much she liked Hongkong. She was obviously very much touched by the demonstration by the Chinese students, and, no doubt, she will always retain happy recollections of her afternoon at the University.

duced a number of letters as to his status and his character. For 2 1/2 years during the war he held at commission as engineer in the Royal Australian Navy. This naval certificate had gone home in connection with his gratuity. On the night of March 11 he was in the chief officer's cabin. The chief officer's girl as there. The chief engineer behaved so unbecomingly to the girl that he roused the chief's ire. The chief engineer then went on to say that everyone was a fool except himself. He also referred to a system for breaking the bank at Macao, but witness showed him that he was wrong. The next morning he finished his watch at 8 a.m. and not being relieved by the chief he sent him a chit. He decided that it would be better for him to leave the ship as there was bound to be trouble. He asked the Captain's permission to go ashore but this was refused. He then left without permission.

The Court ordered defendant's certificate to be suspended for two months.

LAW OF "POSSESSION."

At the Magistrate's before Mr. N. L. Smith, yesterday afternoon, the hearing was concluded in the case in which a Chinese living at No. 1, Mercer Street, was charged with the unlawful possession of one half of prepared non-Government opium, 169 forged opium labels, and 50 rounds of .38 smokeless revolver ammunition.

The case for the prosecution was that the Police entered the house on a search warrant, and under the mattress of a bed on which the defendant was lying, they discovered the contraband.

The defendant denied that he knew that the contraband was under the bed mattress, and said he was absent from the house all the previous night, and it was possible that the contraband was put under the mattress during his absence.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Leo d'Almeida) appeared for the defence and said that if his Worship so desired, he could call three witnesses to speak as to the defendant's character.

His Worship said that he was satisfied on that point, but he would like to hear what the defendant's servant had to say.

Mr. Jenkin said that the servant's evidence would be of no material help, as he did not know anything more than the defendant, about the case.

His Worship said that in that case, he was prepared to dispense with that witness.

Counsel then addressed his Worship at length with regard to the ordinance under which the three charges were brought against the defendant, and contended that in each case, the onus of proof as to possession lay with the prosecution. It was not up to the defendant to prove his innocence. Counsel said that it had always been the principle of law in every part of the Empire, that a man is not guilty until it is proved beyond the possibility of a doubt, that he is. That being so, the defendant need not say a word in his own defence.

In support of his contention, Counsel referred to many old, as well as recent cases of possession of stolen property, which principle, he said, applied also to possession of non-Government opium. Counsel said that his chief reason for quoting the cases was to prove to his Worship that the contention he was putting forward had been upheld by more than one judge to be correct. He thought what he was going to say, would come as a surprise to the Police Department as well as other prosecutors, but it was not sufficient proof, because a thing was found about, or even on a person, that he is guilty of possession. It had to be conclusively proved first that the defendant knew he had the thing in his possession. Counsel said that often cases of possession had been defended because some contraband had been found in their pockets, or in a box, the key to which they had; but that does not alter the law which required that proof must be produced by the prosecution, that a defendant knew the contraband was in his pocket or box. If that was not proved, then the fact that the contraband was found about him, or on his person, did not establish his guilt and he was entitled to be acquitted. Counsel said no one could be said to possess a thing unless he knows he possesses it. In the case of his client, the contraband was found under his bed mattress, but there was no evidence that he knew that it was there, or that it was put there with his knowledge and consent. Continuing, Counsel reminded his Worship that the law is the same for every person whether he be rich or poor, educated or otherwise. If instead of the defendant, he (Counsel) had been found in possession of opium, he did not expect the treatment he would receive to be different from that which would be meted out to the defendant.

Proceeding, Counsel read a case in which despite the fact that certain stolen goods were found in a box the key to which was in the possession of a man; the case against the man failed because the first essential factor—knowledge of the fact that the goods were in the box—was not conclusively proved.

In the case of his client, said Counsel, the contraband was found under the mattress of the bed on which he had not slept on the previous night—because he was somewhere else. He was not the first man in the Colony to sleep away from his house, and there was nothing improbable about it. The question was: Did he or did he not know the contraband was under the bed mattress at the time the Police searched the house? It had not been proved that he knew.

Of course, said Counsel, he appreciated the argument that such a standard made the work of the Police difficult for them and that a conviction would never be established; but all the same, they had to abide by the law, and not until the law is amended, could the burden of proof be shifted from the shoulders of the prosecution. Counsel said he did not mean to contend that all opium cases must fail. If a man was found with a half of opium in his hand, or if he had 71 tins of round his waist, there was sufficient evidence to convict him because he could not seriously say he did not know what

he was holding in his hand; or that the tins of opium were tied round his waist without his knowledge. In cases where the opium was found in boxes, under bed mattresses, or even in a man's pocket itself, the duty of the prosecution becomes harder inasmuch that it had to be proved that he knew of the presence of the opium was about or on his person.

A defendant in a case need not say a word to rebut a charge against him as it was not up to him to prove his innocence. If he makes any statement at all, after the opium had been discovered, it need not necessarily be to rebut a charge of "possession," but to prevent any such charge from arising.

Ultimately, Counsel referred to two local cases, which had some bearing on the case before the Court. The first was that of the Crown v. Ramos, before Mr. Hazeland in Dec. 1914. In that case, Mr. Ramos had a consignment of furniture sent to him from Manila. Amongst the various packages of furniture, opium to the value of \$30,000 was discovered. Mr. Ramos admitted to Chief Revenue Officer Wildin that the furniture was consigned to him, and he was charged with the possession of the opium.

Mr. Ramos denied that he knew the opium was among the furniture, and the learned Magistrate held that, although it was very unfortunate, the defendant must be discharged, because the prosecution had failed to prove guilty knowledge. Besides, reasoned Mr. Hazeland, if Mr. Ramos had known that there was \$30,000 worth of opium with the furniture, would he have entrusted the packages to a few boat people? That in itself established Mr. Ramos' innocence.

On the following December, said Counsel, Mr. Hazeland had another case of possession of opium before him, in which three respectable looking Europeans, passengers on board the "Tenyo Maru" were concerned. These people had no fewer than eight trunks with them, all bearing labels with their names on them. It was alleged by the prosecution, that they learned that the Police had got "wind" of the matter, and they tore the labels off the trunks. When the opium was found in the trunks, they denied that they knew what was contained in them. They brought into the case the name of a man called Cohen, who was a notorious opium smuggler, and of whose smuggling fame they were ignorant; who had requested them to bring several trunks of cinematograph films to Hongkong, and they complied. They alleged that they were under the impression that the trunks contained films. With regard to the labels, the defendants alleged that they were rubbed off during transit.

The learned Magistrate found that the whole case revolved around the point whether or not the labels were rubbed off in transit. If it was possible for them to be rubbed off, then it could not be said that they were torn off. If it could not be proved that the labels were torn off, then there was no proof that the defendants knew what was in the trunks. After some consideration, the magistrate found that it had not been proved that the labels had been torn off by the defendants. The next point his Worship had to consider, was whether or not it was possible for the labels to be rubbed off. He found that it was; but whether or not it was possible for every label on every trunk to be rubbed off, he did not know. There was a doubt, and the defendants were given the benefit of the doubt and discharged.

In conclusion, Counsel said his client was the master of a draper's firm in Sunning, and often came to Hongkong to do business with some local drapers—three of whom were willing to give evidence in his behalf. On the night previous to the discovery of the contraband, he went to Yau-mat and had a good time. He did not return to his room until 9 o'clock on the following morning. He was sitting talking with a friend, when the Police came in and going straight to his bed, found the opium under the mattress. He naturally at once denied knowledge, and has continued to deny it ever since. It was inconceivable, said Counsel, in view of the fact that several seizures of opium had been made in other parts of the house recently, that the defendant would be so foolish as to conceal under his bed mattress, the very thing the Police were looking for.

With these remarks, said Counsel, he would leave the case entirely in his Worship's hands and leave him to decide whether or not he was doing the right thing in following the principle laid down by law. He would like to remind his Worship however, that it was not sufficient to simply say to a man "You have opium in your possession and you are in danger of losing your liberty." Conclusive evidence must be offered to prove that he knew of the presence of the opium before he could be convicted. It is not within the ordinance at present, for the defendant to be required to prove his innocence, and until the ordinance is altered, the onus of proof will always lay with the prosecution.

His Worship said he could not help making a difference between possession of stolen property and possession of contraband. In the former case, the onus of proof certainly lies with the prosecution. It was difficult to believe that the defendant was not aware of the pres-

SPECIAL CABLE.

AMERICAN FINANCIER IN SHANGHAI.

[China Mail Special]

SHANGHAI, March 31.

Mr. Lamont, representative of the Morgan firm has arrived in connection with the proposed consortium loan to China.

THEATRE ROYAL.

MARY GOES FIRST.

Concluding their season in Hongkong the Marie Tempest Company presented "Mary Goes first" by Henry Arthur Jones, at the Theatre Royal last night before a fair audience. It is a comedy story all through. It is based on questions of etiquette and how to gain a baronetcy. Sir Thomas Bodsworth has just been knighted and his Lady doesn't forget to impress the fact on her friends both as regards speech and a lovely wig of blond hair. Mary, who has heretofore gone first, schemes for a title. She beseeches her husband by judicious digressions—gentle "ex" know how to do this—to forsake his Tory inclinations and go in for Liberalism. Still he does not enter the House as the loss of his golf clubs preys on his mind. That does not prevent the title coming his way—and mutual feelings of charity replace former strife. The question of precedence in etiquette remains unsettled. Mary and Lady Bodsworth intended to go through the door together—only it wasn't big enough.

The manner in which the piece was produced was excellent; it went from start to finish. Miss Marie Tempest made a great part of Mrs. Whichello (Mary), hitting off the idea perfectly and the same may be said of Doris Gilman who was a very effective Lady Bodsworth. Mr. Graham Browne takes pride of place among the male members. As the husband who is coaxed until he can endure it no longer and takes a firm stand, only to be goaded by his wife to quarrel while engaged in an "amicable" settlement he was excellent. Mr. Herbert Millard and Mr. Roger Barry were quite good in their respective parts of Sir Thomas Bodsworth and Felix Galpen.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

The Russian Volunteer Fleet was founded over forty years ago as an adjunct to the Russian Imperial Navy in time of war. The Fleet's first Naval service was in the Russo-Turkish War, at the close of which it was assigned to mercantile trade.

The Fleet has, at present, 42 steamers in operation, of tonnage ranging from 2,000 to 20,000 tons displacement. The principal services are:—The East Express Line, steamers "Penza" and "Simbush," running between Vladivostok-Tsushima and Vladivostok-Nagasaki-Shanghai, in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains. The Gulf of Tartary Line, making 16 trips during the navigational season to ports on the Amur River, the Northern Line operating between Vladivostok and Behring Sea ports, and the London-New York service of 11 ships, the s.s. "Vladimir," "Voronej," "Ekaterinoslav," "Kiev," "Kostroma," "Nijni-Novgorod," "Tambov," "Yaroslavl," "Perm," "Kursk," and "Mogilev."

The ships now in the London-New York service, formerly operated between Odessa, South Russia, and Vladivostok, via ports, including Hongkong, and it is hoped this service may be re-opened at an early date.

The Home Offices of this Fleet are in St. Petersburg, the Head Eastern Offices at Vladivostok, and the Hongkong Offices in St. George's Building.

The Russian Volunteer Fleet has had its share of bad luck, having had its trade disorganized four times since its inception; the first occasion being the Russo-Turkish War, the second the Russo-Japanese War, the third the war with Germany and the Central Empire, and now the uprisings of the Reds.

RUB IT IN.

A good many people think rheumatism cannot be cured without taking powerful medicine. Chamberlain's Pain Balm massaged thoroughly into the skin has cured far more rheumatism than any internal remedy in existence and gives relief quicker. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

ence of the contraband under the mattress on which he was lying; but on the other hand, the variety of contraband found—viz; opium labels and ammunition—made the case rather doubtful. His Worship thought it was possible that, as the defendant had alleged, he knew nothing about the presence of the contraband, and that it was placed under the mattress during his absence. The case was dismissed, but the contraband was confiscated.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

COMMITTEE MEETING.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMAN.

At the meeting of the Committee elected for the ensuing year at the annual general meeting of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, held the Chamber's Assembly Room directly after the annual meeting, the Hon. Mr. R. H. Holyoak was elected Chairman and the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Vice-Chairman.

STEAMER FROM ITALY.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

The Lloyd Triestino steamship "Africa," is due at Hongkong from Trieste, Brindisi, and Port Said, with 4,000 tons of general cargo on board on or about the 26th of April. She will depart from Hongkong homeward on the 29th.

The "Africa" has a speed of about 12 knots per hour, and is chiefly intended for the transport of freight, although she has accommodations for 76 first class, 40 second class and 26 third class passengers.

The Hongkong agents of the Lloyd Triestino are Messrs. Dowdell & Co., with offices in Queen's Building.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS.

COMPAGNIE DES MESAGERIES MARITIMES.

The s.s. "Armand Behic" of 10,000 tons displacement, is due in Hongkong from Marseilles, via ports, on the 5th of April, and the s.s. "Paul Lecat," 20,000 tons displacement, will leave this port for Marseilles via ports on the 4th of April.

The Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes operates a fortnightly service between Marseilles and the Far East, booking most of its homeward-bound passengers at Haiphong and Saigon. The company is running 8 large steamers of displacements from 10,000 to 20,000 tons. The older and smaller vessels make a speed of from 13 to 14 knots per hour, while the big steamers make from 15 to 18 knots.

The Line is said to be fully booked up with passengers to the end of July, from Haiphong and Saigon. The Hongkong offices of this company are located in Queen's Building.

CRICKET.

I.R.C. v. C.R.C.

The following will represent the I.R.C. in their League fixture against the C.R.C. on the latter's ground on Saturday at 2.15 p.m. A. H. Rumjahn, A. el Arculli, G. C. Earle, S. H. Ismail, S. A. Ismail, S. D. Ismail, A. A. Rumjahn, D. Rumjahn, N. M. Bux, E. A. Moosdeen and R. Nazarin.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD., OF DEMARK HONGKONG STATION.

I have TO-DAY handed over charge of this Station to Mr. N. LUND.

T. KRING, Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 31, 1920.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD., OF DEMARK HONGKONG STATION.

I have TO-DAY taken over charge of this Station.

N. LUND, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 31, 1920.

NOTICE.

I have THIS DAY REMOVED my Offices to No. 17, Queen's Road, Central, 1st floor.

J. H. GARDNER, Solicitor.

Hongkong, March 31, 1920.

Two new Launches are being built for the "WALLA-WALLA" fleet. Phone No. 3516.

?AAADDDGLLLNORYY?

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Competent STENO-TYPIST. Apply Box No. 1182 c/o "China Mail."

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 5% (\$4.00 per share has been declared and will be payable on the 15th of April, 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th of April to the 14th April, both days inclusive, during which time no Transfer of shares can be registered.

DOUGLAS LAPPACK & Co. General Managers. DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. Hongkong, March 30, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"DACKER CASTLE."

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th April, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 16th April or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th April, at 10 a.m. by Messrs Godard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, March 31, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (For account of the concerned) on

WEDNESDAY,

April 7, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A Small Consignment of HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c., comprising—

Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Battenberg and Drawnwork Bedspreads, Table Covers, Crochet and Drawnwork Dollies.

Also

A few lots of Brass Jardiniere, Large Kinkasan Vases, Japanese Vases.

And

Two Travelling bags and Suit Cases.

Terms—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 30, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), ON

WEDNESDAY,

April 7, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTRADES, TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTRADES, CARPETS, &c., &c., comprising—

Chamberfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, and Chairs, Washstands, &c., (new and Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screens, Slide Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets, new and second-hand.

Also Four Pianos, One Enamelled Bath, Camera, &c., &c., (Full Particulars from Catalogues).

Terms—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, March 31, 1920.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL SHOW of VOILE AND NET DRESSES AND BLOUSES

Shades in Georgette, Silk and Cretonne.

WAR come and go, peace dies and is born again, but through all the changes and chances of life we have always the one reality that can bring close to us the Ideal—the Eternal Feminine—the centre, not of gravity, but of attraction, holding the secret of love and the charm of loveliness. Poets of all time and clime have hung round her the airy, fairy fabrics of imagination, and in these later years we have materialised these fancies into facts so that Woman can cloth herself and her daughters in garments whose use does not prevent them from being ornamental.

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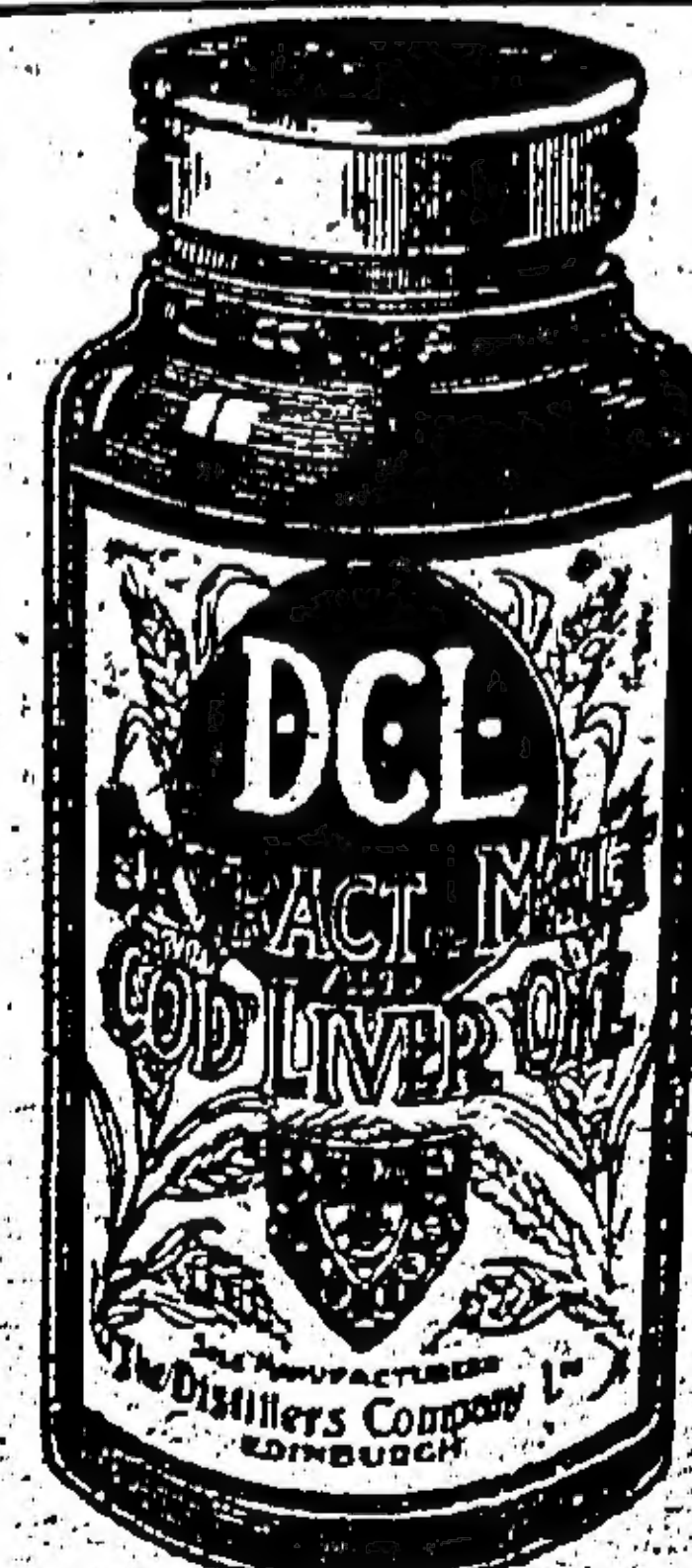
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Rependent Tooth Paste, the scientific new departure in Dental Preparations. Prices lowered by high exchange.

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Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 8 p.m.

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To Macao daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m.)
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Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

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Regular Sailings to NEW YORK via Panama Canal.

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Sailing Beginning of May.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

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S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing 8 a.m. March 31st.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.
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Regular Services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA
FOR JAVA.

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Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

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TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to South AFRICAN
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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ANDES MARU Wednesday, 31st March.
HAYAMA MARU Tuesday, 4th May.
HAYRE MARU Tuesday, 8th June.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

TACOMA MARU Tuesday, 6th April.
PANAMA MARU Middle of June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

BURMA MARU Saturday, 10th April.
SIAM MARU End of April.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

UNNAN MARU Wednesday, 7th April.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

KOROKU MARU Sunday, 4th April.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

ARABIA MARU (Call Shanghai) Thursday, 8th April.
MANILA MARU (Call Shanghai) Tuesday, 30th April.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbor Office.

KAIJO MARU Sunday, 4th April.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SOSEU MARU Thursday, 8th April.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO.

For MELBOURNE & SYDNEY, via MANILA, SANDAKAN & QUEENSLAND PORTS.

"HWAH PING" Sailing on or about 12th April.
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(Calling at Port Darwin).For passage and freight apply to—
THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO.,
112 Cross Street, Central Agents.

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SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow. For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

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ADMIRAL THE LINE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

"ELDERIDGE" About April 5th.
"CITY OF SEACAM" About April 17th.
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FRANCE'S AMBITIONS.

COALFUEL DOOMED.

Many things that were beyond the ken of the practical man in 1910 are rather commonplace in 1920, says the *Globe's* engineering correspondent.

Many others are being confidently attempted in the hope of accomplishment in the near future.

After a patient perusal of the half-yearly speeches of the great bank chairmen, one's first impression is that they overlook such considerations: that they are so little familiar with our mechanical progress and its significance, that they make no allowance whatever in their somewhat dismal calculations for what wonders may be shortly achieved by the engineer and the chemist.

The present international situation is extraordinarily stimulating to mechanical advancement; almost as much as was war itself. Never was there so much necessity to give birth to invention, and if only necessity can be married to ability, fruitfulness is assured.

Now the three countries in which necessity is very pressing and ability is very ready are Britain, France and America.

The others may be more resigned or more helpless; but these three will not, without a brave struggle, accept a lower standard of life, and will find salvation in higher mechanism.

Britain is in the most favourable position for making fresh efforts of wealth creation, from which the whole world will draw advantage. Finance and politics and labour may get in the way, but will not be able to get up permanent obstruction.

The moral of these five years is that we need reckon with no physical impossibilities. A great nation struggling with adversity will right itself by mastery of mechanism, and it will save others.

No more mischievously misleading term was ever put in circulation than that of "labour-saving devices." Their truthful description is "labour-shortage devices." It is neither their intention nor their effect to create unemployment, as public opinion has unfortunately supposed; but to create wealth more rapidly—for everybody.

Just as we were handicapped by misapplying "cheap" labour, so we were made unthrifty by abundance of cheap fuel. Now the lumps of coal are more truly black diamonds, great improvements are compulsory in power generation.

It was formerly a common and potent argument that we need not bother about controlling the forces of wind, tide, and steam, because of our bountiful supplies of fuel.

Now in chastened mood we are tackling, anew, not only the more economical consumption of coal, not only the better choice of burning oil or spirit, and their discovery or extraction within our borders, but the possible employment of rain, the river, and the sea, and even the atom, all of which was regarded not long ago as belonging to the engineers of dreamland.

While proposals are reported to utilise tidal power on the Dee and the Severn, France seems ambitious to be a pioneer in this department, and much interest is being taken in a scheme for making sea water work in a Brittany cove. The preliminary objection to such plans is that naturally the flowing tide works but a short-hour day.

What is therefore to be contrived is not direct driving, but the filling of one or more tanks, out of which the water is released in even measure during a large part of the day, turning the power wheels as it pours out to a lower level tank or basin.

Coal is fuel and much besides, and the purpose of research is not only to find how to burn it to better advantage, but how to carry out perfectly the salvage of its immensely valuable chemical contents.

Every ton of coal that now sends so much wealth straight up the spout should be made to yield up its motor spirit, its fertilising materials, and other precious gifts from the sun. The estimated result of this and other reforms expressed in millions of money would make us smile at "crushing war debts" and unfavourable rates of exchange. Bankers can do nothing remotely comparable.

It is a good sign that the Federation of British Industries, with over a thousand members who are as great consumers as manufacturers, should propose to set up a specialist department to advise them how to stop wasting coal, although there are surely consulting engineers already so employed; but in most cases they should not be doing it at all.

What they want is power, heat, light, and these should come by wire from generating stations at which electrical plant is driven by fuel, solid or spirituous, representing only the residue of the mineral after much chemical wealth has been extracted.

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THE JUDGMENT.

Here is the judgment given by his Honour Judge Sir Haviland de Saumarez, in H.M. Supreme Court at Shanghai, on March 23, in the case of Mr. F. N. Matthews and others against the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

The present is a case of considerable importance and some difficulty. It is also in some of its aspects one of first impression. The action is brought by three shareholders of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd., for

1.—A declaration that the proposed scheme, notice of which has been given by the defendant company to its shareholders, for the sale of the defendant company's undertaking to a Japanese company is ultra vires.

2.—An injunction restraining the defendant company's directors or agents from selling the undertaking of the defendant company to any other company not subject to the jurisdiction of this Court, and receiving in compensation for such sale shares or other like interests in such other company, otherwise than in compliance with the provisions of section 185 of the Ordinance.

The case has been argued mainly without reference to the nationality of the proposed transferee company on the part of the principal, but the whole includes the part reference has, however, been made to cases in which the nationality of the transferee company has been considered. It will be sufficient for the purposes of this case to decide the general question. By agreement the action is tried without pleadings and on affidavits.

COMPOSITION OF THE COMPANY.

The facts which are not in dispute are these. The company was incorporated on December 5, 1908, in Hongkong with a capital of one million Shanghai taels divided into 20,000 shares for the purpose of taking over two Chinese cotton spinning companies which were in difficulties. In 1914 the capital of the company and the number of shares was doubled. The agent and general manager of the company was the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, a Japanese company of high standing, which also promoted the scheme; it has continued to manage the business of the defendant company with great success down to the present time. The shares of the company were originally held, 11,969 by Chinese, 5,888 by Japanese and 2,145 by British and others. On February 25, 1920, the numbers were 5,544, 22,048 and 12,408 respectively. Mr. Robertson, one of the plaintiffs and a holder of 2,052 shares signed the members of association and has been a director of the company. The company is one in which Japanese have always been largely and increasingly interested and in which the holding of other non-Chinese shareholders has also largely increased. These are principally British and though there are others I shall for convenience speak of this group as British. I have analysed the composition of the company at length not because I think that it affects my decision but because the directors of the defendant company have to some extent relied on it to justify their action which is complained of by the plaintiffs, who in their turn, alleging that they represent the great majority of British shareholders, point out that they are a very substantial, but at the same time a hopeless minority.

THE 1915 ORDER IN COUNCIL.

The company was incorporated under the Companies Ordinance, 1895, since repealed and amended by that of 1911, in conformity with which the jurisdiction of this Court is exercised in respect of all British companies. This is in virtue of the China (Companies) Order in Council, 1915, which was made under circumstances with which I must shortly deal. The necessity of trade had brought with them the necessity for a means of incorporating joint stock companies to carry it on, and in consequence a practice had grown up of the Colony of Hongkong incorporating companies to carry on business in China; many of these companies were

had they any part of their business there; for the purposes of compliance with the Ordinance such a company had a so-called office in the Colony, indicated sometimes only by a board outside of its solicitors' office. Apart from the question of the legality of such a situation its inconvenience increased with increasing trade and it was finally put an end to by the Order in Council of 1915. This Order not only provided a body of law for British companies and a Court before which they could bring their domestic concerns when necessary, but it further included provisions calculated to restrain certain companies which took advantage of the absence of a power to deal with them consequent partly on a want of jurisdiction in this Court but also on the fact that their directors were often foreigners and so not amenable to British law. The objects of the Order may be succinctly stated as (1) to provide facilities for registering bond fide British companies in Shanghai, (2) to ensure that such companies are when registered and that they continue British, (3) to apply a system of law to all British companies carrying on business in China. One of the principal methods of securing these objects is provided by article 8 which says, "the majority of the directors of a China company shall be British subjects." Such is the importance put by the legislature on this provision that besides considerable penalties imposed on a breach of it, failure to comply with it is made a ground on which the Court can order the company to be wound up. A China company is one the operations of which are directed and controlled from some place in China. This company is a China company.

THE LATEST ORDER.

There is another circumstance connected with companies carrying on business in this part of the world and that is that their affairs are in many cases left to agents and managers, a practice which is reflected in the definition of the word "director" in section 261 of the Ordinance of 1911, which reads "Director means any person occupying the position of director by whatever name called and includes a general manager, manager, and any person on a consulting or advisory committee, and any person who has the control of its affairs in the absence of a board of directors or of such consulting or advisory committee." Thus penalties on directors for neglect to discharge duties under the Companies Act, 1908, are extended to managers in China. A very few years' experience of the new order showed that unless the manager of a company were subject to the jurisdiction of the Court control of that company might be evaded. Such cases have been before the Court and there have been others. Consequently the last piece of legislation to which I need refer was passed last year, namely the China (Companies) Amendment Order in Council, 1919, article 4 (1) of which provides "No person, other than a British subject resident within the limits of this Order, shall act as managing director or in any position similar to that of managing director, or shall otherwise exercise general or substantial control of the business of a China company, and sub-article (3) provides "Failure to comply with the provisions of this article shall be a ground upon which an order for winding up the Company may be made by the Court."

THE DIRECTORS' SCHEME.

The defendants are therefore in the position of being to change their manager or of undergoing the pains and penalties prescribed. The directors, however, have proposed what they consider a better way which will enable them in fact to avoid the change of the Order, and on February 13 they sent a letter to the shareholders in which they state the necessity for action and suggest that the solution is to be found by arranging that "the business of the company be carried on under a system of law which allows the management to remain in Japanese hands; adding that they feel confident that the shareholders would agree that a change of management is not desirable. Their plan is to promote a Japanese company with the same objects as the defendant company, in which 10 shares will be

defendant company will remain the holder of the remaining 189,000, retaining its existence to hold these shares and to distribute the profits received. This is a sale for shares of the undertaking to the Japanese company, and it claims that they have power to act in this way under its memorandum of association.

It has been insisted upon by the defendants that their action is in fact an endeavour to comply with article 4 (1) of the Order, and that in order to enable them to do so they are throwing overboard that part of their business which was managed by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and retaining the rest.

THE PLAINTIFFS' OBJECTIONS.

The plaintiffs have urged upon the Court that they ask for the relief sought in this action for good reasons. They fear the depreciation of their property if instead of manufacturers of cotton they become collectors of dividends, and they say, moreover, that the removal of the assets of the company from the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Courts ought not to be forced upon them in an ordinary meeting by a majority, composed of persons of a different nationality who were content to use the facilities offered by incorporation as a British company in Hongkong and who now wish to avoid further obligations imposed by that law which the plaintiffs are willing to accept. The property will, in said, be subject to the provisions of Japanese law and they are ignorant of it or its requirements, they fairly say that this was a change they did not contemplate when they bought their shares. They urge compliance with the new law which does not threaten loss to the company, or a sale for cash or finally liquidation, when they will not be forced to accept shares in a foreign company as their property instead of cotton mills. The directors' answer is that these are matters to be decided by the company for itself, and it seems to me that is so if the decision is not ultra vires of the company.

THE COMPANY'S GOOD MANAGEMENT.

There is no doubt that the scheme is one for the relief of the present manager of the company, and in justice to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha I must say that they are in every way worthy of such relief. They promoted this company and they have carried out its development most successfully and to the great advantage of its shareholders, there has never been the least suggestion that they have not in every way complied with the requirements of the law under which the company was incorporated. Why they chose this law rather than that of Japan I do not know, but they did and the fact that the manager and the majority of the shareholders are Japanese has nothing to do with the question before me. The company is a British company and though it and its directors are entitled to take into consideration the conduct of the managers when they may properly do so, the fact that the Japanese interests in the company have lately been preponderating does not affect the considerations which must guide me in the determination of this case.

THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

The memorandum of association is in the usual form. Clause 3 (a) states the main object of the company which is "to take over as a going concern the undertaking and all of the assets and liabilities of the Shanghai Cotton Spinning Company and the Saito Cotton Spinning Company."

3 (b) enumerates a large number of trades and manufactures which appear to be all of them ancillary to the management of cotton mills or such manufactures as might reasonably be undertaken in a cotton mill; the last words of the clause seem important, they are "to purchase, dye, clean, comb, prepare, spin, yarn and deal in cotton, flax, hemp, jute, wool and other fibrous substances and to weave or otherwise manufacture, buy and sell and deal in linen, cotton and woolen cloth, and other cloth and other goods and fabrics, and to supply power."

3 (c) gives the right to buy, sell, manipulate and deal in both wholesale and retail commodities which may be conveniently carried on with other businesses.

3 (d) provides for the acquisition of the business and property of persons carrying on any business which this company is carrying on or possessed or property suitable to the purposes of this company.

TWO PARALLEL CASES.

It seems to me to follow from the cases of In re the Haven Gold Mining Company and In re the German Date Coffee Company that had it been for any reason impossible to acquire the two companies mentioned in the company could not have gone on because the substratum of the company had gone. In order, therefore, to resist a petition to wind up the company it would have to show that its action left to it a part at least of the main object, that some at least of the substratum remained.

In dealing with the main object of the Haven Gold Mining Company the Master of the Rolls said that "No doubt there are general words in the memorandum and articles of association extending the right to work mineral property generally, but the object of the company or the special object in the memorandum of association is to work this gold mine."

memorandum, when fairly read, and notwithstanding the rather loose use of general words, is simply to buy this patent and to work it either with or without improvements."

Now, notwithstanding that the general words in clause (d) which seem to give power to acquire other business and property similar to that carried on by the company, the main object of the company is to acquire these two mills and work them with or without improvements. By clauses 1 and 8 of the proposed agreement of sale the defendant company undertakes to vest in a proposed Japanese company all the property and liabilities of the former and its undertaking, business, and goodwill.

TWO DISTINCTIONS OF IMPORTANCE.

I must confess to considerable difficulty in understanding how any part of the main object of the defendant company remains, but I have been much pressed with the case of In re the Borax Company, which is summarized thus in Lord Justice Buckley's (now Lord Wrenbury's) work on the Companies Consolidation Act 1908, "but notwithstanding the sale the undertaking will continue (so it seems) to be a going concern; for after the sale the company will still be carrying on a business (viz. that of holding stocks and shares of a similar company) authorized by its memorandum." The facts of the two cases are very much alike, but there are two distinctions which seem to me of importance. The first is that the "undertaking" of the company was not sold in this case it is proposed that it shall be, and the second is that the main object of the companies differs essentially, that of the Borax Company was to carry on the business of miners, refiners, etc., of borax, (b) to lease and acquire mines (c) to purchase and acquire certain named properties. The main object of the company was general and the acquisition of the named properties was subsidiary. In the present case the reverse is the case if I am right in my finding as to what is the main object of the company. It is true that the defendant company offered through its counsel at the close of their argument to omit the word "undertaking" from their proposal, but I cannot listen to an offer made so late, the whole case has been argued on the documents as they stand and as they contained the proposal on which the plaintiffs move the Court the defendant company's directors cannot now affect their responsibility for them by offering to alter them. Notwithstanding then the fact that the defendant company does intend to control its property by holding practically all the shares in the new company it seems to me that it will have in fact abandoned the main object of its memorandum. The present case seems to me to fall within the consideration which governed the decisions in the Haven Gold Mining and the German Date Coffee Company rather than the Borax Company case.

POSITION ULTRA VIRES.

But supposing I am wrong and that the control, still in the company's hands is sufficient to save its main object, what is the nature of the transaction? There is no doubt about its object, that is stated by the directors to be to enable the company to carry on its business under a system of law which allows the management to remain in Japanese hands. If that were an object of the company it can not be so now, and if the directors have accurately stated their object they must fail for the company is a British company and it cannot carry on its business under any law but its law prescribed under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act which forbids the management remaining in Japanese hands. But let us examine the position for ourselves, the defendant company is a going concern and its affairs are going to be run by the new company as they were run by itself through the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. It is to be placed in such a position in the new company as will enable it to control the action of that company in its dealings with what is in effect its own property. What they are really doing is to keep control of their own property or to use the same word as was used to describe the action of the Borax Company by its own counsel "the company has not ceased to carry on business, though the mode of carrying it on has been altered." The alternative to my mind consists in substituting one Japanese manager for another, and their action is therefore ultra vires.

A LIFE SAVER.

There will be an injunction restraining the defendant company and its directors from proceeding with their proposals for the sale of the company's undertaking. The injunction had better be drawn up.

HIS LORDSHIP ORDERED THAT THE DEFENDANT COMPANY SHOULD PAY THE COSTS OF THE ACTION, AND CERTIFIED FOR TWO COURSED.

ASSOCIATION OF EXPORTERS AND DEALERS OF HONGKONG.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS.

At 4 p.m. yesterday the annual general meeting of the Association of Exporters and Dealers of Hongkong was called to order in the assembly room at the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. J. Owen Hughes (Vice-Chairman) presided and there were also present Messrs. A. D. Humphreys, E. F. Carroll, S. M. Chunn, U. Rumjahn, R. H. Kotewall, Leung Fai Nam (Committee), E. A. M. Williams (Secretary), and Messrs. L. D. Barton (Messrs. J. M. Alves & Co.), B. Monteith Webb (Messrs. Arnold Bros. & Co., Ltd.), T. W. Hill (Messrs. Bradley & Co., Ltd.), H. A. Castro (Messrs. E. A. Beaumont & Co.), I. M. Xavier (Messrs. British Chinese Trading Co.), L. M. Whyte (Messrs. Donnelly & Whyte), J. M. Gordon (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.), P. H. Symes (Messrs. Gilman & Co., Ltd.), W. A. Hannibal (Messrs. W. A. Hannibal & Co.), A. D. Humphreys (Messrs. W. G. Humphreys & Co.), C. J. Higginbotham (Messrs. J. D. Hutchison & Co.), A. De Sousa (Messrs. Hongkong Import & China Produce Export Co.), E. F. Carroll (Messrs. Reiss & Co.), J. M. da Rocha (Messrs. J. M. de Rocha & Co.), U. Rumjahn (Messrs. U. Rumjahn & Co.), C. H. W. Kew (Messrs. Rudolf Wolff & Kew, Ltd.), F. Remedios (Messrs. De Sousa & Co.), R. H. Kotewall (Messrs. The Hongkong Mercantile Co., Ltd.), S. M. Chunn and J. C. Barreto (Messrs. Union Trading Co.), J. Owen Hughes (Messrs. Harry Wicking & Co.), Leung Fai Nam (Messrs. Wing Cheong Co.), A. M. Larcina (Messrs. P. A. Xavier & Co.), M. Baptista and F. A. Xavier (Messrs. Xavier Bros. Ltd.).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—In the absence of your Chairman, Mr. Syme Thomson, it devolves upon me to preside at this meeting; and I should like, in the first place, to express the thanks of the Committee, as well as on behalf of the members of the Association to Mr. Syme Thomson for the able and very efficient manner he has presided over our deliberations. (Applause.)

ACCOUNTS.

The statement of accounts of the Association and the report of the Committee for the past year has been in your hands for several days. I will, therefore, with your permission, take them as read. There is nothing in the accounts which call for special mention. You will not have failed to notice our finances have been considerably strengthened during the year under review.

MEMBERSHIP.

It is gratifying to note that our membership has increased from 43 to 57, consisting of 55 European and 2 Chinese firms. This is a testimony to the good work done by this Association in the past; and, as this organization becomes more widely known and recognised in the principal buying centres of Europe, America, and elsewhere, there can be no doubt as to its advantages to members, nor of its usefulness to the export trade of the Colony. The object of our Association is, as you know, "to watch over and protect the interests of the export and Chinese produce trade of Hongkong," to use very means within its power for the removal of evils, the redress of grievances, and the promotion of the common good; to form a code of practice whereby the transaction of export business may be simplified and facilitated, and to encourage by example and advice the formation of like institutions in other ports for the general protection and advancement of the export and Chinese produce trade of China. Therefore let us, one and all, do our utmost to maintain and uphold these high aims. The incoming Committee will, I am sure, welcome any suggestions brought before them by members, that will tend to the greater efficiency and usefulness of this Association; and I trust you will readily avail yourselves of their services. Let it be our object to make that our Association know as one from "those members," buyers abroad, as well as suppliers and producers in China, will always obtain a "square deal." We should maintain those high traditions of business integrity that the world at large has come naturally to expect from trading organizations whose privilege it is to be living, and carrying on their businesses under the protection of the British flag.

Coming now to the various questions that have been under the consideration of your Committee during the past year, I would first mention that of "Sampling Godown." This, as you may recollect, has been before us at the last two general meetings, and, whilst the desirability of having such a godown is acknowledged by many of our members, the scheme has been found to be unworkable, and has now been abandoned.

FREIGHTS.

I am afraid the predictions made by the Chairman presiding here last year have not altogether been realized, for we have had not only to contend with increasingly high rates, but also the still more extraordinary

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH! FISH!

FINNAN HADDOCK - 60 cents per lb.
FILLET HADDOCK - 65 " "
KIPPERS - 45 " "
SALT SIBERIAN SALMON - 20 " "

New Shipment just arrived.

We now have for sale

COULOMMIER CHEESE

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

adverse exchange, rendering export business most difficult, and, but for the fact that the countries of Europe and elsewhere have been in a state of starvation for raw materials of all kinds—business would have been utterly impossible, added to which we have had to put up with cable delays. But enough has already been said and done by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and it only remains for me to express the hope that our troubles in these matters may be nearing the end. Our recent protest to the Homeward Freight Conference did not bring us any very satisfactory reply; but then, of course, it cannot be expected that exporters and shipowners can always hold the same views. We were, however, able to obtain for members the permission of the Conference to forward cargoes by outside steamers without being penalised on such occasions as the Conference were unable to provide the necessary tonnage.

RICE SHIPMENTS.

With regard to this very important question, you are aware that a special Rice Sub-Committee has had the matter in hand, and I am pleased to be able to say that, after many meetings and conferences, the question of grading, etc., has been satisfactorily settled. I am sure you will join with me in expressing the hope that the restrictions at present imposed on rice shipments by the Siam Government will soon be removed, so that our port may continue to enjoy its proud position of being the largest distributing centre for this commodity.

WOOD OIL.

The next matter I would draw your attention to, is that of a more uniform test of Wood Oil. In this connection we are much indebted to the Government Analyst for his valuable help. It will interest you to know that your Committee believe they will, during the current year, be able to arrive at a more satisfactory agreement on this very important subject. We are about to have exhaustive analytical tests carried out under the auspices of different Chambers of Commerce in the United States (from whence, up to the present, most of our troubles come) and it is to be hoped that before our next annual meeting this question will be disposed of to the entire satisfaction of both sellers and buyers. In conclusion your Committee is very pleased to have been members of our Association in connection with certain discrepancies in landed weights of a large shipment to the Pacific Coast, and they have already expressed their thanks for the vast amount of trouble and careful investigation made by the San Francisco and Seattle Chambers.

With these remarks, I beg to move the adoption of the report and accounts, and after they have been seconded, I shall be glad to answer any questions to the best of my ability. (Applause.)

Mr. W. A. Hannibal said:—I have very much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and statement of accounts. We have all listened with very much interest to the remarks which have fallen from the chair, and I think there is very little I can add to what has already been said. It is very gratifying to know that our financial position is sound, and also that our membership list continues to grow; but, at the same time, I notice that we only have two Chinese firms on that list. I should like to see several more rolled up, because it is as much to their interest as to the interest of the foreign firms that they should join the association. I should like to see more Chinese firms as members. The outlook for trade in this Colony is certainly bright as things are getting brisker. I think the incoming Committee will have plenty of work on their hands. I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the outgoing Committee for the time and trouble taken during the past year, and for the efficient manner in which they carried on their work. I think you will agree with me when I say that this association has fully justified its existence. It has done quite a lot of useful work in the past and I think it has still more useful work before it in the time to come, and it will then further justify its existence and will prove of real help to the exporters and dealers of the Colony. (Applause.)

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

EASTER CRICKET.

HONGKONG CLUB GROUND.

The following whole-day matches have been arranged to take place on the Club ground during the Easter Holidays, commencing at 10.30 a.m. sharp.

On Saturday, the Club will play the Whitshires, whose band will play during the afternoon by kind permission of Lt.-Col. Wyndham and Officers.

The teams will be as under:—Whitshires—Major Timmis, Capt. Beaver, Capt. Hooper, Capt. Blackly, Capt. Betts, Lieut. R. M. Beaven, Sgt. Holdman, L. Cpl. Beasant, L. Cpl. Purton, Pte. Harris and Pte. Reeves. Club—T. E. Pearce (Capt.), R. E. O. Bird, C. Blaker, A. Burnie, E. W. Day, E. J. R. Mitchell, P. G. de Paravicini, E. B. Reed, Lt.-Col. T. A. Robertson, G. R. Sayer and A. E. Wood.

On Easter Monday, the match will be Marriess' v. Single, teams as below—

Married.—Lt.-Col. T. A. Robertson (Capt.), Capt. P. H. Davis, E. W. Day, Major H. M. Edwards, Capt. E. H. Gray, Col. Humphrey, E. J. H. Mitchell, Capt. C. O. Oliver, F. A. Redmond, E. B. Reed and F. Sutton. Single.—Pay-Lt. Robinson, R. N. (Capt.), R. E. O. Bird, C. Blaker, Lt. Clauson, Lt. Hammond, Major Middleton, Capt. H. E. Murray, P. G. de Paravicini, H. A. Sawyer, A. R. Sutherland and A. E. Wood.

Both matches commence at 10.30 a.m. sharp.

TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.

Yesterday's tennis was very disappointing to both spectators and players due to wet, slippery grounds caused by the afternoon rain showers.

It is expected that the last match will be replayed. The play was early stopped on account of darkness. The players are to be congratulated on their exhibition in view of the adverse conditions met with. Judging by the closeness of yesterday's contests, something unusual in the way of tennis may be expected when the Los and Wongs meet again. The Wongs won the first set yesterday, score 6-2. Contestants, M. W. Lo and M. K. Lo v. Wong Po Heung and Wong Po Hie.

Yesterday's results were as follows:—

Mixed Handicap Doubles.—M. M. Maas and Mrs. Whitmarsh (set 1/7) beat Capt. Murray and Mrs. Maitland (owe 15); 6-2, 6-2; Major Bowen and Mrs. Timmis (owe 2/6) beat 1. B. Penman and Miss Burdett (owe 3/6); 6-3, 6-2.

Handicap Singles "B"—Pay-Lt. Com. Holborn (owe 1/6) beat J. D. Wright (scr.) 6-4, 4-6, 6-3; D. J. Valentine (scr.) beat T. R. Chassels (ree 15); 6-4, 6-3.

Handicap Singles "A"—Capt. Oliver (scr.) beat Capt. Monteith (scr.); 6-4, 6-0.

Open Doubles.—Major Edwards and R. Townsend beat M. P. Choa and M. H. Lo, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2.

On the proposition of Mr. Syme, seconded by Mr. Whyte, the following Committee was elected for the ensuing year:—Messrs. E. F. Carroll, S. M. Chunn, W. A. Hannibal, T. W. Hill, H. E. Hollands, J. Owen Hughes, A. D. Humphreys, R. H. Kotewall, U. Rumjahn, B. Monteith Webb and Leung Fai Nam.

The Chairman proposed, and Mr. Humphreys seconded the election of the following members:—

Messrs. British Chinese Trading Co., Messrs. Walter Ford and Co., Messrs. The China Crude Oil Export Co., Ltd., Messrs. Thomas W. Simmons and Co., Messrs. "Transmarina," Trading Company, Messrs. Holland Pacific Trading Co., Messrs. Rudolf Wolff & Kew, Ltd., Messrs. Hongkong Import & China Produce Export Co., Messrs. Cooper & Co., Messrs. P. A. Xavier & Co., Messrs. Silva-Netto & Co., and Messrs. Xavier Bros. Ltd.

The meeting then terminated. At a Committee meeting, which was subsequently held, Mr. J. Owen Hughes was elected Chairman and Mr. A. D. Humphreys, Vice-Chairman, for the ensuing year.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

LONDON, March 25.

The Grand National was won by Troytown at 6 to 1. The Turk was second at 66 to 1. The Bore was third at 28 to 1. 24 ran. Twelve lengths at six divided them.

NEW AUSTRALIAN TARIFFS.

MELBOURNE, March 26.

A new tariff introduced into the House of Representatives protects new industries and encourages others. It substantially increases preference on goods from Britain.

NEW YORK BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

LONDON, March 27.

The War Office announces the abolition of the rank of brigadier-general. It substitutes the titles of colonel and commandant colonel on the staff. Retired officers may retain the title.

FRENCH POLITICS.

PARIS, March 27.

The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the government by 518 votes to 70.

QUEEN'S CLUB SPORTS.

LONDON, March 27.

In the Queens Club sports, Oxford beat Cambridge by 5½ events to 4½.

FOURTH HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, March 29.

In the House of Commons Mr. Ian Macpherson, in moving the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, emphasised that the secession of Ireland wholly or partially from the United Kingdom could never be tolerated. He pointed out that Ireland's present prosperity from a material standpoint was solely due to the imperial connection. After describing the main provisions of the Act, he said recent events had shown that an undivided Ireland was legislatively impossible. The imperial government was determined to safeguard the rights of police, resident magistrates, and all loyal servants of the crown. Referring to the favourable state of Ireland's finances, he said the government considered that an imperial contribution was necessary as long as Ireland remained within the empire. The Lord-lieutenancy would continue to exist, but there would no longer be religious disabilities regarding the appointment thereto.

The Chief Secretaryship would be discontinued. Dwelling on the gravity of the situation, he said that fortunately valiant and dependable men in Ireland and wise men of good will irrespective of party in England realised the importance of sinking internal antagonism in the interests of world and imperial peace, and were prepared to support the measure.

Mr. Clynes, moving its rejection, declared that however prosperous Ireland was or might be materially, it did not dispose of national and patriotic claims. He condemned the government's stringent administration.

PICKPOCKETS.

Local pickpockets had a very busy day yesterday, and no fewer than three of them did the trick once too often, with the result that they were brought before Mr. N. L. Smith this morning.

The first operated on an unsuspecting old man at 7 a.m., as he was going to market to buy the day's provisions. He took \$5 out of the man's pocket successfully, and then he bungled, by running, thus arousing the old man's suspicion. The worthy quickly put his hand in his pocket, and finding that his purse was empty, he called out "Alarm, alarm," and running after the bad man, succeeded in catching him, but the \$5 bill had already been handed over to an accomplice, and was not recovered. The old man hung on to his captive, nevertheless, and handed him over to the Police.

After Mr. Smith had heard the story, he put the bad fellow away for weeks.

The second man tried his trick on a Chinese Revenue Officer in plain clothes, but it did not work. The Revenue Officer felt the thief fumble with his pocket, but waited until he had extracted his purse which contained 90 cents, before he grabbed him.

The thief broke loose and ran with the Revenue Officer close on his heels. The Revenue Officer blew his whistle. An Indian constable, who was off duty on the scene in the operation, and barred the thief's finding escape impossible, the dropped the purse, which the Revenue Officer picked up. Despite the Revenue Officer's attempts to dodge the thief, he later succeeded in cornering him. Even then, the thief did not hope of escape, and struggled with the constable. In the struggle, he broke a glass on the show window of a shop outside which he was captured. The Indian held on to his prisoner, and the Revenue Officer came up, and between them, they took him to the Police station.

The man was also ordered to do six weeks of real toil.

The third case was that in which a young boy who appeared in the dock, charged with extracting containing \$110 in notes from the pocket of a Chinese on board a ship. He denied the charge, and said someone else took the purse, and he was named.

The complainant said he felt the boy who was standing in front

BATTLE OF BRICKS.

Three Chinese were this morning charged before Mr. N. L. Smith with fighting in Des Vaux Road. They admitted the charge.

Inspector Brazil said the quarrel started because the first two defendants, who were ticket collectors employed at the Woo Fing Theatre, refused to allow some ruffians into the theatre without tickets. The ruffians, who were armed with bricks, and the latter returned brick for brick, and by the time the Police got on the scene, a regular battle was in progress. The three defendants were arrested, whilst the other fighters ran away. When they were brought up to the station, he (the inspector) decided that all the three defendants were responsible for the fray—it was a case of six of the one and a half dozen of the other, and he had all three charged.

His Worship bound the defendants over to keep the peace for six months in the sum of \$50 each.

of him in the tram car, put his hand in the pocket of a coat which the witness was wearing under two others, and remove the purse. Witness grabbed the defendant, and saw the purse in the defendant's pocket. As witness attempted to take the purse back, someone on the car removed it. Witness called out "Snatching," and the conductor ordered that no one was to leave the car. A voice then said "search everyone on board." Immediately afterwards, an Indian constable who was on the car, and to whom witness had handed over the defendant, found the purse on the floor of the car.

The Indian constable said he saw the defendant pick the complainant's pocket, and put the purse in his own pocket. When the complainant called out "Snatching," the defendant threw the purse on the floor of the car.

The boy stoutly denied that he took the purse. His mother, who was present in Court, told his Worship at length how good the boy was as a son.

His Worship said that that was all very good, but it did not alter the fact that two people saw him take the purse.

Upon the mother promising to exercise more supervision over the boy in future, his Worship sentenced him to receive twelve strokes with the birch, and then to be detained in jail for the necessary 48 hours.

THE CHINA MAIL

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the BEST
REMEDY.

FOR SORE IN THE HEAD WHEN
APPLIED IN THE NOSTRILS.

OBTAINABLE FROM
ALL CHEMISTS.



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ON ALL MACHINES YOU ORDER

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POWER SAVING NO HOT BEARINGS
SELF ALIGNING REQUIRE LESS ATTENTION.

THE CHINESE **SKF** CO., LTD.
THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL
AGENCY, LTD.
SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG.



EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

(Continued from Page 1.)

DENIKIN'S FINAL STAND.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 24th.
Denikin is preparing for a final stand on the hills of Nevrosatz which women and children are evacuating.

TWO AMERICANS CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, March 26th.
The State Department has instructed Mr. Davis, the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, to inquire as regards two Americans, Dr. Stickney and Mr. H. Reynolds, employed by a British concern who, it is reported, have been captured by Bolsheviks. The American Agents in Siberia have been asked to investigate also.

HAYAS REVIEW.

PARIS, March 23rd.
A Hayas message says:—
The speed record was yesterday set officially by a motor boat, of French make and fitted with a 45 h.p. motor. It was timed over a course of 500 yards on the Seine near Paris. The speed attained was about 75 miles per hour.

The French Chamber, yesterday, voted by 374 against 129, the Bill allocating the sum of 1,000 francs a month, in addition to 15,000 francs a year as indemnity (1 for high cost of living).

The Conference of the Allied Ambassadors in Paris, yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of M. Millerand, considered the report of the military experts on the situation in Germany.

DESONDENCY DUE TO CONSTIPATION.

WOMEN often become nervous and despondent. When this is due to constipation it is easily corrected by taking an occasional dose of Chamberlain's Tablets. These tablets are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

THE COLOMBIA AGROUND.

Advice has been received by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company indicating the grounding of the s.s. Colombia in Yokohama Bay. The vessel is reported to have arrived at Yokohama on March 26, leaving the following day for Hongkong via Shanghai and Manila. It was expected that she would be refloated on Sunday but so far no information has been received regarding her position.

ARRIVALS.

March 31.
The s.s. CHEONGSHING, Brit., 1,255 tons, from Tientsin, Capt. N. W. van Cortlandt, J. M. & Co. Car.
The s.s. HOSEI MARU, Jap., 1,887 tons, from Miki, Capt. Matsumoto, M.B.K. B30.
The s.s. MORIALTA, Brit., 1,108 tons, from Swatow, Capt. E. W. Walker, D. L. & Co., Wharf.

CLEARANCES.

March 31.
The s.s. SINKIANG (Brit.), cleared to-day and will sail for Shanghai at noon to-morrow.
The s.s. NAWAN, (Port), cleared to-day and will sail for Hoihow at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURES.

March 31.
The s.s. PILSNA, (Italian), Capt. Bodnarz, Agents Doiwell & Co., left for Trieste via Singapore to-day.
The s.s. MO HON, (Chi), Capt. Thirwall, Agents Wo Fat & Co., left for Hongkong to-day.
The s.s. TAIKOO WAN YI, (Brit.), Capt. Ainelle, Owners Taiiko Sugar Refining Co., left for Hongkong to-day.

WALLA-WALLA LAUNCHES.
Phone No. 3519.

COIN EXPORT CASES.

When a Chinese was this morning charged before Mr. Smith with attempting to export \$27.70 in Hongkong 10-cent pieces, he told the Magistrate in broken English that he had only recently returned from America, and was on his way to the country. He did not read the newspapers, and consequently did not know that it was unlawful to export silver coins.

His Worship: Notices are posted up in English and Chinese on every wharf and steamer, you know?—I did not see any notice.

Money confiscated.

Another Chinese who said he was a cook employed on board the s.s. "Haihong," admitted he had \$16.50 worth of small coins on his person, but denied that he attempted to export the silver money.

The Police said the coins were found in the defendant's girdle.

His Worship:—That is the usual place they keep their money in. There was no attempt to conceal the money in any way?—No.

Money confiscated.

A third Chinese who was arrested with \$17.55 worth of 10-cent pieces, and was allowed out on Police bail of \$10, failed to answer to his name when his case was called this morning, and his Worship ordered his bail, and the small coins to be confiscated.

CAUGHT PAWNING IT.

At the Magistracy this morning, a Chinese was charged with the theft of a quantity of jewellery, valued at \$81, from No. 8 Market Street. He pleaded "not guilty."

Sergt. Ingham said the loss of the jewellery was reported yesterday morning, and at about 11 o'clock, whilst witness was making enquiries, he saw the defendant walk into a pawnbroker's shop at No. 131 Queen's Road East. Witness followed him, and saw him offer to pledge an American gold coin, and a gold watch chain. As the jewellery resembled that described to him by the complainant, he questioned the defendant, and not receiving a satisfactory reply, he arrested him. The jewellery was afterwards recognised by the complainant as his property. Many other articles of jewellery have not yet been recovered.

Three weeks' hard labour.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

The s.s. Amur Maru, Capt. Hamada, 4,823 27 tons arrived yesterday at 3.45 p.m. with 18 bags of mail.

The s.s. Cheongshing, Capt. T. W. van Cortlandt, 1,255 tons, arrived yesterday at 6.15 p.m. from Tientsin with 20,000 packages of general cargo.

The s.s. Hsintah, Capt. John Glen, 1,340 tons arrived yesterday at 7 a.m. from Shanghai with 75 bags of mail and 1,614 packages of general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

The s.s. Tatonse, Capt. Levaillant, sailed for Saigon at 6 a.m. to-day with 200 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. Keao Samud, Captain Viachatra, sailed for Saigon at 7 a.m. to-day with 1,200 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. Japan, Capt. Munro, sailed for Calcutta via Singapore, at p.m. to-day with 1,400 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. Changsha, Capt. Gambill, sailed for Sydney via Manila and Sandakan, at 12 noon to-day with 400 tons of general cargo.

INFORMATION DESIRED.

An earnest inquirer wishes to be informed—"Why does a man limp when he mashes his finger?"

Telegrams received in Paris report the passage through Helsinki of numbers of Germans on their way to join the Bolshevik forces. It is stated that these include several officers whose names appear on the list of war criminals. Prominent among those mentioned are Generals von Bulow and Lufendorf. S. O. P. (smells of propaganda).

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE
CORONET
1743. 1743.

TO-NIGHT, at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

FRANK KEENAN

"THE WORLD AFLAME."

At 7.15 p.m.

"THE CIRCUS KING"

Episodes 15 and 16.

THE
VICTORIA THEATRE.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY

TO-NIGHT! 9.15 p.m. TO-NIGHT!

CHARLIE CHAPLIN in

"SHOULDER ARMS"

Also.

HAROLD LLOYD in

"LUKE LOSES PATIENTS"

5.15 p.m.

FINAL EPISODES OF

"BOUND & GAGGED"

TEL. 2511. HONGKONG THEATRE. TEL. 2511.

TO-NIGHT, at 9.15

BETTY NANSSEN

IN

"A WOMAN'S TEMPTATION"

At 5.15

"IT MAY BE YOUR DAUGHTER"

TEL. K307 on TEL. K3. 48, Haiphong Road, Kowloon.
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STUDEBAKER, CADILLAC, BUICK, OVERLAND & HUDSON.
Best Cars for Hire and for Sale at reasonable Rates.
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Apply to No. 14 Anton Street, or Telephone to No. 2838.

POST OFFICE.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

The General Post Office will be open on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th inst., from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. only.

There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection from the Pillar Boxes on each of these days also a delivery of Registered correspondence at 9 a.m.

The Branch Office will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. with the exception of Shantung Branch which will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. and Kowloon Branch will be open from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. only.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed during the Holidays.

Reading matter intended for the use of the troops proceeding home by the s.s. Egon will, if sent to the G.P.O. be delivered on board the vessel.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 6 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, March 31.
Shanghai—Per TEAN.
Bombay & Straits—TENSIN MARU.

THURSDAY, April 1.
Shanghai—Per KATORI MARU.
Straits—Per GREGORY APOAR.
Japan—Per KATORI MARU.

FRIDAY, April 2.
Straits—Per CHUPEA.
Straits—Per DILWARA.

MONDAY, April 5.
Straits—Per MISHIMA MARU.
Straits—Per SHINZU MARU.

WEDNESDAY, April 10.
Straits—Per TOYOOKA MARU.
Straits—Per YEBOSHI MARU.

WEDNESDAY, April 14.
Straits—Per SADO MARU.
FRIDAY, April 16.
Australia and Manila—Per AKI MARU.

OUTWARD MAIL.

THURSDAY, April 1.
Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 10 a.m.

Shanghai, and North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—Per SHINYO MARU, Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Amoy—Per TAIKANG, 8 p.m.
Haiphong—Per GUYMONT, 8 p.m.
Philippine Islands—Per MELVILLE DOLLAR, 8 p.m.

Amoy—Per VAN WAERYNCK, 8 p.m.
FRIDAY, April 2.
Haiphong—Per KAIPOU, 8 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per MORIALTA, 9 a.m.

Printed and Published for THE CONCERNED BY GEORGE WILLIAM CADE BURNETT, Editor, No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

SATURDAY, April 3.

Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG, 9 a.m.
Shanghai, and North China—Per TEAN, 9 a.m.

SUNDAY, April 4.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Kowloon—Per KAIJO MARU, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, April 6.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHUSAN, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, Noon.

Amoy, Shanghai and North China—Per SHANTUNG, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 10.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via VICTORIA B.C.—Per ARABIA MARU, Registration 6.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, Noon.

Philippine Islands—Per YUENSANG, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 13.
Philippine Islands—Per TAMING, 3 p.m.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Tenbin Maru (Sunday Line) left Singapore for this port on the 24th March and is expected here on the 31st March.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Katori Maru (American Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 28th March and is expected here on the 1st April.

The P. & O. E. & A. L. s.s. Gregory (Pearl and Oriental Line) left Singapore for this port on the 27th instant and is due here on the 1st prox.

The Ben Line s.s. Benvenia from Middlebro and London left Singapore for this port on the 27th inst. and may arrive here on the 2nd prox.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Hakodate Maru (Calcutta Line) left Moji for this port on the 28th March and is expected here on the 3rd April.

The P. & O. S. N. Co. s.s. Dilwara left Singapore for this port on the 28th instant at noon and is due here on the 3rd prox. at about 3 p.m.

The P. & O. S. N. Co. s.s. Chupra left Singapore for this port on the 28th instant at 9 p.m. and is due here on the 3rd prox. at about 9 a.m.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Keao Maru (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai, on the 28th March and is expected here on the 4th April.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima Maru (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 28th Feb. and is expected here on the 6th April.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shantung Maru (Bombay Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji on the 28th March and is expected here on the 5th April.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Toyooka Maru (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 28th Feb. and is expected here on the 6th April.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Iyodo Maru (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Rangoon and Singapore on the 28th March and is expected here on the 15th April.